The Massachusetts Department of Public Health Health Care Workforce Center

An Overview of the Health Care Workforce Center

June 18, 2013

Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Primary Care Office and Office of Statistics and Evaluation

Health Care Workforce Center

- Overview of Presentation
 - Health Care Workforce Center
 - Background
 - Health Professions Data Series
 - Health workforce recruitment and retention
 - Loan repayment overview
 - Retention research and results

Establishment of the Health Care Workforce Center

Established in the Acts of 2008, expanded in Acts of 2012, Chapter 224

- The Health Care Workforce Center is mandated to:
 - Coordinate MDPH health care workforce activities with state agencies, public and private entities
 - Monitor trends in access to health care providers
 - Identify solutions to address health care workforce shortages

Health Care Workforce Center Data Collection

- The Health Care Workforce Center created a system of data collection through license e-renewal
 - Creation of core data set
 - Monitor workforce trends in demographics, education
 - Inform policy makers about current, future capacity
- Currently collecting data from 7 licensed disciplines including physicians and
 - Dentists, dental hygienists, pharmacists, physician assistants, nurses, licensed practical nurses

Healthcare Workforce Minimum Data Set

- Initial licensure data
- Specialty
- Employment Site(s)
 - Zip code
 - Setting
 - Role
 - Accepting New patients
- Employment Status
 - Full time
 - Part time
- Direct patient care hours (hrs./week)
- Administrative, managerial

- Academia, research, teaching
- Future Plans
- Length of future practice
- Demographics
 - Age
 - Gender
 - Education (degrees)
 - Race & Ethnicity
 - Language Fluency

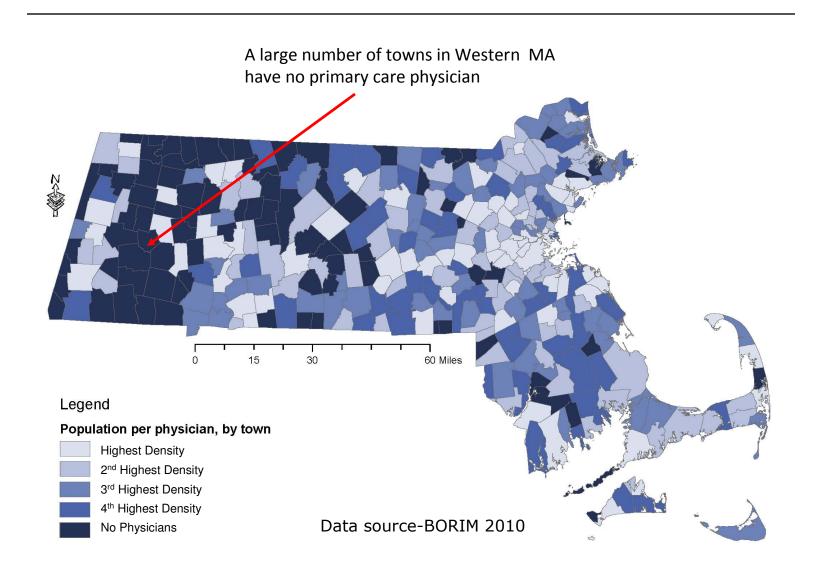
Health Workforce Data Series: Targeting Resources and Planning

Biennial Data collection	
2010, 2012, 2014	2011, 2013, 2015
• Dentists	Pharmacists
 Dental Hygienists 	Physician Assistants
 Registered Nurses (includes APRN) 	 Licensed Practical Nurses
 Physicians (BORIM - ongoing) 	Physicians (BORIM - ongoing)

Evaluation and Planning Approaches:

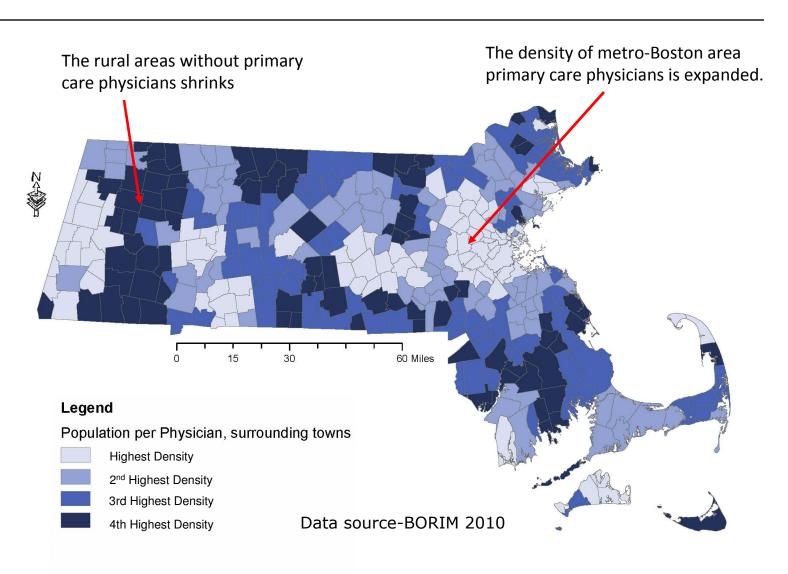
- Geographic
- Demographic
- Policy-based
- All of the above

Geographic-Based Planning: Understanding the Impact of the Physician Density on Access to Care



Geographic-Based Planning:

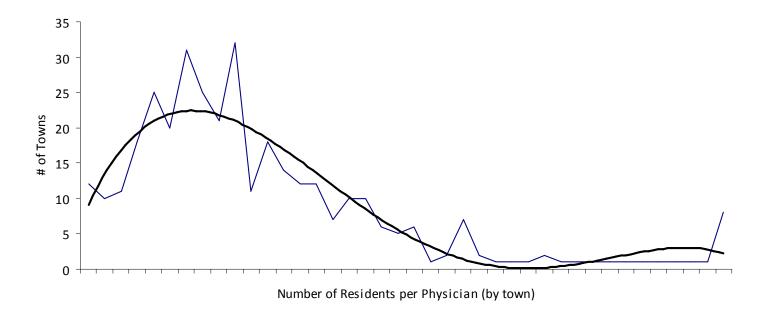
After accounting for Physicians in Surrounding Towns



Geographic-Based Planning: What Predicts High Provider Density?

- The population served is a stronger predictor than the type of community (i.e., rural versus urban)
 - Age (older)
 - Education (higher)
 - Income (lower)
 - Ethnicity

Data source-BORIM 2010

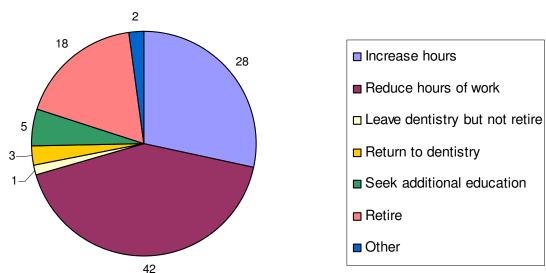


Demographic-Based Planning

- Projecting population shifts
 - Age,
 - Race/Ethnicity
 - Languages
 - New Immigrants
 - Disabilities

- Projecting changes in health workforce
 - Retirements
 - Future plans
- Projecting changes in insurance coverage
 - Mix of publically/privately insured

Percent Work Plans Within the Next Five Years

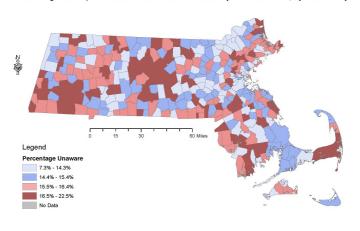


Data source: HCWC Health Professionals Data Series-2012

Policy-Based Planning:

Taking into Account Local Policies and Knowledge

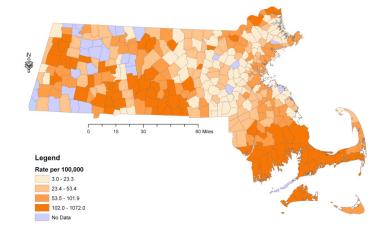
Percentage of People With Diabetes Unaware That They Have Diabetes, by Community



- Highest rates of diabetes in Western MA
- 27% of diabetics are unaware of their condition (NHANES)
- Central and Southwestern MA have unusually high proportions of "unaware" diabetics

- Only 2/3 of the population of the state has fluoridated water
- Higher costs for dental care in communities without fluoridation (Casemix data)





Massachusetts Loan Repayment Program for Health Professionals (MLRP)

- Since 1990 state and federal grant funding has supported a loan repayment program to primary care clinicians
 - Awardees must:
 - meet federal shortage designation criteria
 - contract to practice at least 2 years in underserved areas

MLRP continued

- The Health Care Workforce Center loan repayment program incorporated into extant program
 - Currently (FY 2013) \$857,000 annually in state and federal funding supports loans for practice in high need areas (including certain high need hospitals)
 - Average physician awards are \$50,000 for a two year full time commitment
 - Approximately 18 awards per year; 325 awards since 1990
 - Chapter 224 language adds physician assistants, behavioral health and substance abuse providers, chiropractors

Health Care Workforce Center: Workforce Transformation Fund

- Chapter 224 of the Acts of 2012 legislation notes three programs supported by this fund:
 - Health care workforce loan repayment program
 - The primary care residency grant program
 - Primary care workforce development and loan forgiveness grant program at community health centers

Primary Care Clinician Retention

Current Retention Incentives

- The Massachusetts Loan Repayment Program
- National Health Service Corp
- Mass League of Community Health Centers *
- Shortage Area Designations
- UMASS Learning Contract *
- J1 Visa Waiver
- Incentives in development *
- Potential for GME?

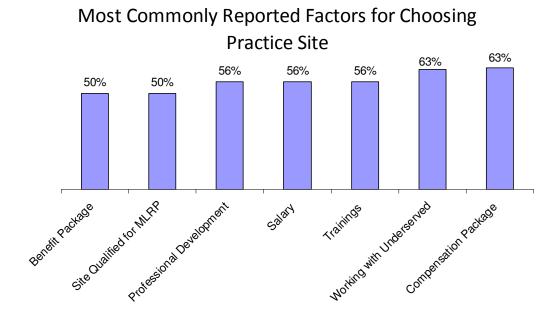
Evaluation Methods

- MLRP participant exit surveys
- 2011 HRSA clinician retention evaluation grant *
- HRSA measures NHSC participant retention
- Mass League measures CHC clinician retention *

*denotes collaboration with MassAHEC Network

MLRP Participant Exit Surveys

- In 2009 the PCO began to administer exit surveys
- Exit surveys are completed at end of service obligation
- Variables measured by the survey include:
 - practice experience
 - MLRP experience
 - factors influencing site choice.



• Of the 46 respondents, 39 (85%) indicated their intention to stay beyond their service period.

Clinician Retention Evaluation

Why do clinicians stay?

- Relationship with their patients is highly valued
- Work environment and relationships with colleagues
- Opportunities for growth
- Relevant trainings and professional development

Why would clinicians consider leaving their current work site?

- Orientation and systems trainings were inadequate
- Insufficient communication between management and clinicians
- Inadequate support systems
- Inadequate resources to meet patient needs

Recruitment and Retention: Medical Directors & HR Perspective

Our research findings also report:

- Most sites do not have in place a formal recruitment or retention plan
- A hospital affiliation increased the recruitment and retention capacity of community based agencies
- Community based agencies find it difficult to compete with neighboring hospitals' salaries and benefits
- Difficult to use loan repayment as a recruitment tool when it cannot be guaranteed to prospective employees
 - Access to flexible funding options would likely increase recruitment and retention

Recruitment and Retention: Conclusions

- MA clinician recruitment and retention findings are consistent with national trends
- There are many low-cost high impact tools and incentives available including:
 - Relevant and accessible trainings and learning opportunities
 - Opportunities for career advancement and career paths
 - Orientation to work site systems, colleagues, and patient population
- As primary care delivery moves towards an inter-professional teams model, worksites should consider all options when developing recruitment and retention plans

Questions

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www.mass.gov/dph/hcworkforcecenter